



Highlights

rroduction of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended June 16, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 18,425,000 short tons. This was a decrease of 594,000 short tons, or 3.1 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 15,198,000 short tons. Bituminous coal and lignite production from January 1 through June 16, 1984, totaled 415,512,000 short tons, 17.1 percent above production in the same period of 1983.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended June 16, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 87,000 short tons, a decrease of 9,000 short tons or 9.4 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 76,000 short tons. Anthracite production from January 1 through June 16, 1984, totaled 2,081,000 short tons, 24.1 percent above production for the same period of 1983.

Figure 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, 1984 (Million Short Tons)

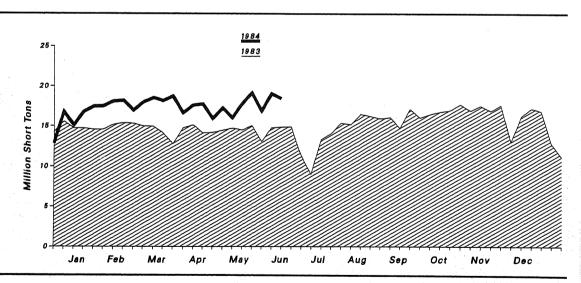


Table 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year to Date			
	6/16/84 ^a	6/9/84 ^a	6/18/83 ^a		6/16/84 ^a	Percent 6/18/83 ^a Change	
Total Production Railroad Carloadings	18,425 125,551	19,019 129,472	15,198 104,564	2	415,512 ,751,752	354,833 17.1 2,356,549	

^aPreliminary.

Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.



Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Table 2. Production of
Bitminous Coal and
Lignite, by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending						
State	June 16, 1984 ^a	June 9, 1984 ^a	June 18, 1983 ^a				
Alabama	576	554	447				
Alaska	13	14					
Arizona	263	293	13				
	203	. 293	270				
Arkansas	4	4	2				
Colorado	324	318	3				
Georgia			356				
	5	5	6				
Illinois	1.273	1,332	W 1 100				
Indiana	772		* 1,129				
lowa	12	832	575				
10000	12	10	8				
Kansas Kentucky	14	16	13				
Eastern	2,657	2,635	1 000				
Western	845		1,906				
Total		790	630				
7000	3,502	3,425	2,536				
Maryland	84	94	111				
Missouri	118	= -					
Montana	543	113	95				
	543	624	550				
New Mexico	571	594	426				
North Dakota	360		426				
Ohio	831	418	332				
	83T	869	705				
Oklahoma	95	110	105				
Pennsylvania	1.450		105				
Tennessee	159	1,558	1,338				
	123	151	139				
Texas	912	929	706				
Utah	313		786				
Virginia		309	252				
	832	791	679				
Washington	74	84	60				
West Virginia	31153		60				
Wyoming		3,110	2,107				
,	2,171	2,460	2,157				
Total	18,425	19,019	15,198				

^aPreliminary. Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, and selected State agencies.

Figure 2. Production of Pennsylvania Anthracite, 1984 (Thousand Short Tons)

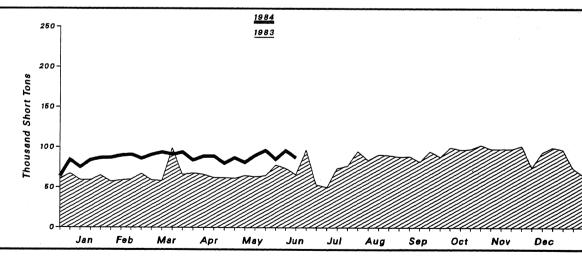


Table 3. Production of Anthracite (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year t		
	6/16/84 ^a	6/9/84 ^a	6/18/83 ^a	6/16/84 ^a	6/18/83 ^a	Percent Change
Total Production Railroad Carloadings	87 77	96 138	76 191	2,081 4,178	1,677 3,792	24.1

^aPreliminary.
Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.



Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Weekly Coal Production provides timely information on coal: current statistics on the production of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite are provided each week; monthly and annual statistics on coal consumption, production, stocks, imports, and exports, and related supply and demand data are provided as they become available.

Weekly Coal Production is intended for use by the coal industry, the press, State and Federal Governments, policy makers, consumers, and analysts. Weekly coal production estimates are based on current trends in weekly rail carloadings of coal and current coal production trends as reported in Coal Distribution (Form EIA-6), monthly and quarterly coal production reports from State mine agencies, and Coal Production Annual (Form EIA-7a).

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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